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Topless balm for frustrated motorists in Frankfurt

Frankfurt municipal authorities are the first in the Federal Republic to join the permissive society in a big way. They will lead the way with a topless advertisement, something no other local government in this country has yet risked!

The advert, depicting a semi-nude woman will be reproduced no less than one thousand five hundred times.

The advertising campaign, launched by Frankfurt's Press and Information Office, has required 15,000 Marks from city funds, for which citizens of Frankfurt will have the pleasure of seeing a scantily clad woman on advertisement hoardings.

The posters will be situated on all surround fences to sites for the new underground railway, in Einfallstrasse and several other strategic spots in the city. Each poster shows a beautiful girl, life-size and wearing nothing but a snappy pair of long black trousers with a wide belt.

Frankfurt municipal authorities aim with this campaign to appease citizens who are distressed at the number of detours and diversions on the city's roads necessitated by the underground building plans.

So, punning on the German expression for "topless", which is oben ohne, (literally, "with nothing up top") the advertising agency employed by the Frankfurt municipal authorities has come up with the slogan: *Oben ohne Umleitungen, keine U-Bahn-Baustellen, dafür morgen schneller unten mit der U-Bahn* (Without



Topless Petra on the Frankfurt poster

(Photo: Gabriele Lorenzer-Walther)

diversions up top we could not build the tube for faster travel down below).

Frankfurt's press secretary Joachim Peter asked leading officials if he could go ahead with this gag and they gave their approval. But Herr Peter did not show the city fathers the poster until it was completed and posted. "I didn't want to trouble their consciences!" he said.

His idea for the first such advert in this country came to him when he was in Vienna. A local government poster there depicted a naked girl, but she had her arms placed in strategic positions.

Graphic artist Christof Gassner and photographer Gabriele Lorenzer-Walther, two young members of the advertising profession in Frankfurt were assigned to create the poster.

Their model was attractive 19 year-old

Petra Müller from Cologne, who had just finished training as a fashion model and was glad to have a chance to give herself some publicity in this way.

The photo session lasted several hours. Petra posed as beat music played, but only after several reels of film had landed in the waste bin was the history-making picture perfected. Cheeky, dynamic, full of youthful zest, a sight for sore eyes, but far-removed from porn.

Scarcely was the paste dry on the first poster before collectors phoned the town-hall and asked for a copy of the poster for their collection.

Needless to say one anonymous sportsman has already phoned the town-hall and complained about "decadence".

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 6 June 1970)

Massage salon for dogs that need to be kneaded

Puppy-fat is a problem every owner understands and now there is a beauty salon for dogs to solve the problem.

The patient on the massage table contentedly. Masseur Eckhard Stiefel, 26, strokes his client on the neck and begins to knead the rolls of fat on his Hesse's back. After ten minutes work-out Hesse leaps from the table wags his tail contentedly.

Bad Vilbel, (population 20,000), scene of the Federal Republic's first dog salon for dogs, founded by 22 prising animal dealer Karlheinz Hesse.

The idea was born when Karlheinz himself had massage treatment after an accident.

His thoughts turned to the many dogs that are injured and have to be put to sleep after an accident. He had heard at the Veterinary Clinic at the University of Gießen a doctor had had a success in massaging injured animals.

He signed up Herr Stiefel, a recognized diploma far more than a but, needless to say, for massage man!

Naturally the salon helps not only dogs, but also those that have to be kneaded in the waste bin. The history-making picture perfected. Cheeky, dynamic, full of youthful zest, a sight for sore eyes, but far-removed from porn.

Masseur Eckhard Stiefel, 26, has already helped several dogs, not only in muscle, back to an active life, but also in the heart. This is not the first time that Britain has seen a dog in this role. It already has the experience of one, failed attempt of canine spare-tyres, it lives up to its muscles and helps the dogs' back shows a high degree of patience. After massage dogs stay fit.

(Münchner Merkur, 3 June 1970)

British show determination to enter Europe

Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland, applying for membership of the Common Market, are meeting for the first time in Luxembourg.

The six member countries of the European Economic Community will exchange statements of intention with the nations seeking entry. A gala reception has also been arranged.

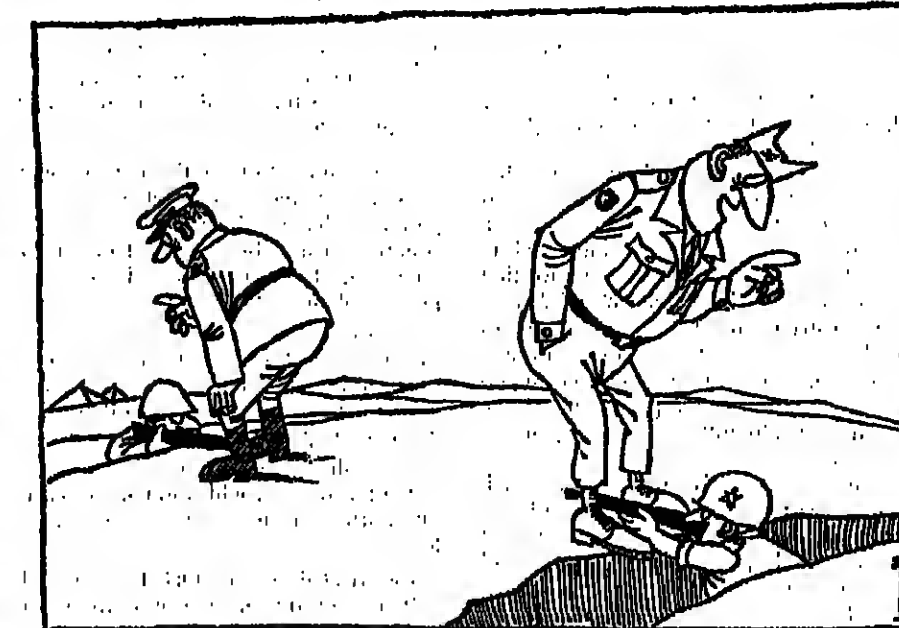
But no amount of ceremony will shorten the way that leads via the discussions beginning at the first conference in Brussels on 21 July. Membership is still far off.

Great Britain takes up a special position among the applicants for two reasons. This is not the first time that Britain has been east in this role. It already has the experience of one, failed attempt of canine spare-tyres, it lives up to its muscles and helps the dogs' back shows a high degree of patience. After massage dogs stay fit.

(Münchner Merkur, 3 June 1970)

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Boys who behave get little tanks and planes

(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

American Middle East peace proposals

Handelsblatt

Israel's Prime Minister Golda Meir and President Nasser of Egypt have already intimated that they are not interested in the limited truce proposed as part of the American peace moves in the Middle East. But that is not necessarily their final answer, especially as the American proposals are obviously geared to the Soviet Union with the result that the two major powers can exert enough pressure to make their friends adopt a more reasonable attitude.

Of course they will have to show them that there is no foundation to the fears they have voiced concerning a truce.

American Foreign Minister William Rogers plans to send a special envoy, Gunnar Jarring, on a mission to restart his endeavours towards mediation.

Large sections of the American plan reflect the ideas put forward by moderate Israeli circles directly after the Six Days' War.

But there is no prospect of it being accepted in Jerusalem as long as the State is not recognised and guaranteed within frontiers to be negotiated and as long as shipping routes are blocked.

Nasser is gradually growing uneasy about the Arab guerrillas. This could mean that he will not in future reject a peaceful solution as vehemently as he has done in the past.

(Handelsblatt, 26 June 1970)

doubtless knew what he was talking about when he hoped to mobilise the Market and the capital reserves of 200 million Europeans in order to maintain Britain's technological performance in the sharp competition with America and the Soviet Union.

Nobody can say at present what his position regarding Europe will be now that he is leader of the Opposition. It could happen that the government will face passive resistance. This will be increased by the twenty or so votes of Conservative Common Market opponents supporting Enoch Powell.

But Heath and his friends have one basic conviction that Wilson might not have felt. They believe that Britain must be there when Europe is being unified. And they want to be in a leading position as soon as possible with and alongside France.

Of course this is only government policy at the moment. Nobody can say whether and to what extent the people of Britain will go along with their leaders.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 June 1970)

The Warsaw Pact countries' answer to the 'signal from Rome'

The Warsaw Pact countries' answer to the Atlantic Alliance's "Signal from Rome" will have satisfied and, in one respect, surprised the NATO allies.

The NATO countries had expected the Eastern European bloc to accept in principle the invitation of the Atlantic Council to attend talks on a reciprocal balanced reduction of forces in Europe.

But there was uncertainty about the connection between the earlier offer made in Budapest in 1969 by the Warsaw Pact to hold a European security conference and talks between the two groups to reduce troop strength.

Leaders throughout Western Europe have been puzzled by present Russian

Interest in the European conference proposed by the Warsaw Pact.

This puzzlement is increased now that preliminary talks on an agreement between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic were so far advanced that the main Russian interest — recognition of the territorial and political status quo in Europe by the Federal Republic — could have been pursued without a European conference.

During his recent visit to Paris, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu did not conceal his doubts as to whether the Russians still really wanted a conference. He himself pressed his French hosts to give their attention towards a speedy start.

Continued on page 2

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND
One of the world's top ten

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation — which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

Frankfurter Allgemeine
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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Moscow draft treaty gives rise to misgivings

DER TAGES SPIEGEL

Unless an earthquake ravages the political landscape at the last moment the first Russo-German treaty of political import since the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop pact will shortly be signed.

The grave domestic dispute that has arisen in this country over the agreement in question gives rise to the impression that it may represent a watershed in Russo-German relations similar to that which preceded the Second World War.

The fourteen meetings in the course of which State Secretary Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko worked out the main provisions of the accord are already assuming legendary proportions.

Even though the Western powers officially support the declared aims of the Federal government in Bonn a subdued murmur of "Rapallo" can be heard in all their countries.

In this country even misgivings that Bahr may have inaugurated a *renouveau des alliances*, a foreign policy volte-face, are voiced here and there.

The text of the agreement Bahr reached, details of which will probably need altering before the treaty is finally signed, leaves little ground for such suspicions.

The four clauses consist mainly of clichés. Mutual renunciation of the threat of force, mutual non-interference in the internal affairs of the other, mutual respect for the sovereignty of the treaty, is of little real significance.

As long as roughly 200,000 American troops equipped with about 5,000 tactical nuclear weapons are stationed on German soil the Soviet Union will doubtless feel more pressing needs than to launch a military attack on this country.

And the idea of a Bundeswehr attack on the all-powerful Soviet Union is so far from the minds of politicians of all political views in this country that a formal renunciation of the use of force against Moscow is hardly necessary to eliminate the possibility of any such move.

The peaceful intentions of the German people and its politicians has now reached the point at which they represent a sounder guarantee of peaceful German policies than the fact that the Bundeswehr is entirely subject to NATO supreme command.

Most other components of the proposed treaty sound more like a political catechism than parts of a serious and specific treaty too.

In mutual relations and on issues of guaranteeing European and international security, for instance, both countries undertake to be guided by the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Both already are; the Soviet Union by virtue of its membership of the UN, this country by an article of the 1954 treaties between Bonn and the Allies.

The only difference is that the Federal Republic will now have pledged itself to abide by the UN Charter not only to its own allies but also to the Soviet Union.

The signing is true of the express and official aims of the treaty. Both countries, in accordance with Article 2 of the UN Charter, propose to settle disputes "solely by peaceful means."

Were the treaty only to contain these points, all of which can be included under the heading "renunciation of the use of force," the domestic disputes that have arisen over the Federal government's in-

attention to negotiate the treaty would be incomprehensible.

Quite the reverse — the Opposition ought to be delighted that Bahr has succeeded in reaching agreement with Foreign Minister Gromyko on a draft satisfactory to both sides. Even the last Federal government, that of Chancellor Kiesinger, had felt this possibility to be out of the question.

mutual renunciation of the use of force with Moscow the old Federal government proposed that the Soviet Union and this country each submit a declaration of intent, the two versions of which would presumably not exactly tally.

In contrast the present draft, which involves similar undertakings for both sides and so eliminates even a formal discrimination of the Federal government, is unquestionably to be preferred.

Were the treaty to be signed in its present form it would, formally at least, put both countries on exactly the same level.

The heated debate that has erupted between government and opposition can be attributed first and foremost to the fact that this country is intended to forgo not only the use of force but also one or two other things as well.

The Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions (CDU/CSU) are right in saying that Egon Bahr has adopted a number of Soviet demands and formulas.

The Soviet government has indeed succeeded in having the agreement limited to renunciation of the use of force as first proposed by the Federal government (and, Foreign Minister, Schröder, of the

CDU) in March 1966 in the so-called Peace Note.

Moscow's insistence that abstract renunciation of the use of force be given specific content has found specific expression in Article 3 of the draft, in which both signatories undertake: — "unconditionally to respect the territorial integrity of all countries in Europe within their present frontiers" — and to consider the frontiers of all states, including the Oder-Neisse line and the frontier between the two German states "inviolable."

At this point critics who consider the term inviolable to be a political declaration of intent rather than a mere technicality of the treaty raise objections.

This undertaking, they maintain, does not involve any special concession by the succession annexed parts of Finland, Poland, the Baltic states, Rumania and Czechoslovakia by more or less violent means and since 1944 and 1945 has provided itself with a buffer of tributary states.

No matter how broadly the term "aggregation of Russian soil" is interpreted the Soviet Union has regained all territory that can possibly be considered its due.

The Bonn Federal government, on the other hand, will by declaring that it considers existing frontiers "now and in future" to be inviolable, to all intents and purposes once and for all have renounced all claims to German territories east of the Oder and Neisse.

It will thus have come to terms with what is admittedly an "inalterable fact" that these territories have now become parts of Poland and the Soviet Union.

It also casts a shadow on the idea of overcoming the division of Germany. Some people maintain that this aim will finally disappear in the gloom. Others feel that in the semi-darkness it will prove easier to render the frontier between the two German states less harsh and abrupt.

Volfgang Wagner, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, 23 June 1970

CDU) in March 1966 in the so-called Peace Note.

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Dubcek's dismissal
Husak's shaky position

In accordance with the notorious tactic the print has now been in the Dubcek case, at which the sausage is so strident that more to slice.

Following Alexander Dubcek's dismissal as Czech ambassador in Ankara, he is expelled from the Czech Communist Party.

He will then descend from his position as a radiant symbol of communist attempt at change beyond the frontiers of his own land and at best return to a small native Slovakia to help in communist socialization by minimal labour.

There is still a strong possibility that he may be brought to trial — a show trial — for the role he played in the Prague Spring.

The new leadership has promised to be no "political right" compromise reached at that meeting in the Prague Spring. It would not stand up to much strain and will not want to take any risks so is not entirely dependent on the Prague Spring. It is no easy job to establish a new leadership in the East, Lower Saxony and most of all, North Rhine-Westphalia.

Secretly they had hoped for a relatively good election result that would support to note that the weather was on their side of the coin of Oldrich Cernik, one of the sons of Erich Mende and his followers.

The state elections are now over and the situation is even worse. Party congresses after election defeats are unpleasant for any party, especially for a party like the FDP that is fighting for its life.

The search for scapegoats Mende picked up the deflating of the FDP while the left-wing picked on Mende. The two sides would still have confronted each other if the congress had been held before the elections. Positions had to be clarified the sooner, the better.

But now the national liberal group and the radical liberals have enough ammunition to make an objective discussion extremely difficult, even if it does not rule out from the very onset the possibility of a "Not everything that Erich Mende has to say and said in the party congress will be dismissed. It seems to be worthy of attention and should be worthy of some of his fears are shared by party colleagues who do not see a national liberal restoration as a solution for the FDP.

But the way in which Mende attacks the party in public must rouse the opposition of even this group of delegates.

His completely superfluous and tactless act of shrouding himself in the cloak of Alexander Dubcek may have alienated almost everybody. At any rate during the congress the party congress will be plain that middle-of-the-road members lined up with the left-wing to oppose their former leader.

He is not longer listened to by the other side but only react to words of provocation, often dismissing them immediately or trying to prove them wrong theories.

Back to the members programme requested from the side, the other side shouted back that they still believed in it.

On the other side in its turn put forward a motion disapproving Mende's behaviour. The members demanded that the behaviour of the FDP leader be condemned.

On this day the course of the party congress took a turn that could not be predicted.

He has prevented a sober and objective discussion of the last election and the conclusions that must be drawn from them. — The very thing he wanted to prevent.

And the party really needed this. The

Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 June 1970

HOME AFFAIRS

Walter Scheel confirmed as FDP leader

question is being asked more and more whether political liberalism in the Federal Republic can still survive as a regulator between the two large popular parties.

But the discussion almost became entangled in the irreconcilable differences between left and right. This meant that every new argument was first of all examined in the light of the FDP's position.

The very mention of "election" in "election programme" shows that this document was intended for a certain situation and not for eternity. Of course even a liberal party must stake out a position that is binding as long as the majority approves.

But even programmes must be developed further — and where else but in internal party discussions?

As far as Erich Mende is concerned, his showing has caused his isolation within the party. Both he and his supporter Siegfried Zoggmann are no longer represented in the new Federal executive.

The 64 votes against Walter Scheel's re-election as party leader show pretty accurately the real strength or weakness of the national liberal opposition.

Even Hans Dietrich Genscher, a man that many of this right-wing liberals would like to see as successor to Scheel, had 66 votes against him in the election of the deputy leader. The more he was pushed into the foreground by the conservatives, the more he lost the support of the progressives.

Scheel on the other hand was surprisingly able to establish his position at the congress. Even the Young Democrats, the party's youth organization, did not want to embarrass him in his capacity as Foreign Minister and withdrew their motions for the recognition of the German Democratic Republic and the Oder-Neisse frontier.

They were well advised tactically to make this move as these motions could only have led to the centre joining the right wing.

Now the world of the Free Democrats is now fully in order again.

That can be doubted. Zoggmann was quite right when he called Scheel's election "Nothing has been decided, you are going into the next round with all your mortgages."

Nobody can rule out the possibility that the party might break under the weight of these mortgages. Those who do not like to live with illusions would do well to reason themselves gradually to this thought.

Heinz Immendorf, *Frankfurter Rundschau*, 25 June 1970

People here will not have to do without a certain workday Thursday in June 1971 now that the decision has been made without any fuss that 17 June is to remain a public holiday.

The present matter in dispute changed however and it is becoming a matter of whether the European holiday will be observed or not.

The biggest of the business, popular rising in 1953 is to merge in the con-

FDP right-wingers excluded
from party executive

The Free Democrats' Party Congress has not led to a crisis for the governing socialist-liberal coalition. Gloomy forecasts writing off this chapter of our history were either part of the propaganda produced by this government's opponents or a result of faulty political analysis.

Even those people who were only able to judge the power situation to a certain extent, could see that the noisy National Liberal Action group formed only a small minority within the Free Democrat Party (FDP).

Its methods, even, alienated the sympathy of middle-class delegates who did not completely disagree with its criticism of the party leadership.

Results of the various place-tops, and divisions showed that 16 by 70 percent of the 400 delegates from the hard-core of the FDP right-wingers did not vote in the party congress.

The party congress was controlled by a coalition of the broad centre, comprising some 200 delegates, and more than 100 Young Democrats who made this alliance possible by renouncing exaggerated action.

The results of the party congress have led to a consolidation of the Federal government's position, after the unpleasant weeks before the state elections.

The party leadership can rely on a clear three-quarters majority of the party congress in support of its coalition policy.

This majority has also shown that delegates do not wish to see their representatives in the Cabinet as hands on the brake but as a driving force.

The FDP's position is not only due to the weakness of the FDP. The SPD has not presented an image likely to attract voters to the polls. Both the Chancellor and the government have allowed themselves to be pushed on to the defensive which is simply not comprehensible.

The government must start to act again. It must defend its good positions actively and convincingly. Too much consideration for peripheral groups will lead eventually to a complete loss of attractiveness and all consequences.

The Chancellor must assert the authority that he embodied in the first few months of office. But authority, even in a democracy, relies on a clear will to lead.

Some Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists have made a more accurate differentiation between a propaganda of fantasy and a real judgement of the situation than the government's strategists.

The present government has a water-tight but clear majority in the Bundestag. One or two votes lost do not matter.

Its position in the Bundestag has improved rather than worsened with the results of the state elections.

The budget has been approved. The Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists have not yet found an alternative candidate for Chancellor. And they don't really want turncoats from other parties.

This is the time when the government to develop its policies and to act again.

Kinderling, *Frankfurter Rundschau*, 25 June 1970

POLITICS

Theatrical rhetoric dominated first year of current Bundestag

Carlo Schmid, the Bundestag President, wished members a good holiday and set Wednesday 16 September ("the exact time will be announced later") for the next session of the Bundestag, before allowing members to leave shortly after eleven o'clock on 19 June for the summer recess.

None of them should bank on the first session being as late as 16 September, however. The chances of special sessions are greater this summer than during any previous recess.

In spite of this, it is time to draw up a balance of the present Bundestag's first year. Statistics on debates, divisions and laws passed are less important than Bundestag internal development since the parliamentary year started last October.

Since Willy Brandt was elected Chancellor last year Opposition parliamentary party leader Rainer Barzel has reached the point where he is ready to challenge the Chancellor for office.

There is no uncertainty about future majorities even though the governing Social and Free Democrats (SPD and FDP) won all the important divisions in spite of their narrow numerical superiority.

One of the most striking points is that the political climate has deteriorated and the atmosphere has become poisoned, together with the state of personal relationships, as can be seen in public confrontations.

The style of recent debates indicates the atmosphere is not likely to improve. A clash could be jettisoned.

A large section of members also see this. In private, there are Opposition members who dissociate themselves from the rhetorical extravagance of Franz Josef Strauss, Kurt Georg Kiesinger or Rainer Barzel. In the same way not all Social Democrats approve of Herbert Wehner's outbursts.

It is only in the Bundestag that nobody admits to this, obviously for fear of damaging the pseudo-solidarity of the party and being called to account for this.

This sort of discipline helps politics to become more and more show business, a performance where the stars try to dazzle each other without paying the slightest attention to the producer, playwright of the fest of the cast. They are not particularly choosy about what acting methods they use and will even sink to the most primitive tricks.

In the case of the Opposition the internal search for a new candidate for Chancellor leads to an exaggeration of this show business character.

This is precisely true for Kiesinger's latest appearances. The Provincial As-

Greater interest in televised debates

There is a relatively large public interest for televised Bundestag sessions, according to the Institute of Applied Sociology of the Bad Godesberg area of Bonn.

In a survey published recently, the Institute states that some 65 per cent of the population followed Bundestag debates shown on television.

A third of the population is not interested in this type of politics at close quarters. The results of the survey clearly show that interest in political events increases with growing education.

(DIE WELT, 21 June 1970)



sembly elections in North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and the Saar seem to have led him to the conclusion that cellar again.

This may well influence his original plan of giving up the party leadership this November, or at the latest next year. But this cannot be said for certain at this stage.

The undisputed leader of the Opposition in the Bundestag is however Rainer Barzel. He seems to be quite certain that he will be picked as the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) candidate for the post of Chancellor for this very reason.

Others are not so sure of this and they have doubts as to whether he would be elected Chancellor with the help of a few dissident Free Democrats after a vote of no confidence.

There will be no answer to this until the autumn or, perhaps, next spring. As this is the case, there is little chance on this side of a renunciation of theatrical gestures and a return to the style of the early weeks and months of this legislative period.

During these first days the CDU and CSU were understandably shocked at not being in government but decided the best way to regain power was not by slandering their political opponents but through a process of self-liberation.

This process was halted a long time ago. And Social and Free Democrats are no longer so certain that they will be able to maintain their alliance for the four years agreed.

Up to now they have been able to avoid really critical points in their cooperation or have sometimes bridged them with

Few members of the public will have observed that the Bundestag's budgetary decisions have led to a series of financial improvements in the position of politicians at Bonn.

The basic expenses for a member's allowed office has been doubled from 600 to 1,200 Marks a month, back-dated to 1 January.

Travelling expenses were previously dependent on the distance the member lived from Bonn. They have now been fixed at a basic 900 Marks. This will also be claimed by those members who have their home and constituency near Bonn.

Members have also had their basic allowance increased and back-dated to 1 January as a result of the increase in civil servant salaries.

Members' allowances are linked to a minister's salary. Ministers receive three times as much as a member and one and one third times as much as a State Secretary (now 6,231 Marks 60).

Members' incomes are now made up of the basic allowance ("indemnification of expenses") of 2,770 Marks, plus 1,200 Marks office allowance, 1,000 Marks subsistence and 900 Marks travelling costs.

This makes a monthly income of 5,870 Marks, tax free, though 690 Marks are deducted for an old-age pensions scheme.

Members are also bound to pay a tax to their Bundestag party (this amounts to a monthly sum of 350 Marks for Social Democrats) and they are occasionally

compromises reached against their better judgement.

This led to paralysis in many areas and this influenced the recent Provincial Assembly elections. The FDP was spectacularly affected. And the SPD's feeling of having a greater majority among the population than in the Bundestag was severely damaged.

who had not realised this before must notice it now in the mixture of self-criticism and the search for culprits.

After the first days of shock there was a noticeable desire to catch up on what had been neglected in recent months. This may help for a certain period.

But the logics of the inner clashes within the FDP and certain boxes of contention within the SPD will soon set limits to this new start.

In situations of this type, it is hard to find majorities for a particular policy. Majorities against a particular policy are much easier to form. This does not mean that government policy changes, only that nothing happens.

This danger is not peculiar to the new coalition. Earlier governments were also subject to it. Even the absolute majority of the CDU/CSU in the third Bundestag was strictly not suitable for energetic action. It too exhausted itself in a sort of delaying policy.

Ignoring political style and climate, this Bundestag did do some work during the first year of its formation. But apart from a few exceptions it must be said that not much has yet been done of what was announced in plans and statements of intent.

Of course most plans need more time than there has been so far in this Bundestag. But in view of the present overall situation, time will have to show whether the forthcoming three years of the government's term of office will be better used than the past nine months. Hans Reiser

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 June 1970)

Pay rise for MPs plus more allowances

Ministers do not receive substantial claims travelling expenses only they do not use official cars on their constituencies.

Supposing that a minister does not use his car, he receives on top of his salary, 4,800 Marks of this salary. This is the member of the Bundestag. At the moment it does not seem very fair that they should have one office, their constituency, and appropriate to them.

But in contrast to Ministers, State Secretaries receive their full pay as members of the Bundestag, though travelling expenses are paid only when they use the official car when they are entitled to their constituencies.

When parliamentary State Secretaries sign a statement that they will not use an official car for journeys, they are entitled to a considerable amount of money which the member's part is tax-free.

This is a considerable amount of money. The official income of a Minister now amounts to 8,300 Marks a month. On top of this come living expenses of 300 Marks and an indemnification for service costs of 600 Marks.

One question that recurred, varying answers in the past is what parts of a member's salary a minister receives when he is also a Bundestag member (in the present government all except Education and Science Minister Hans Leussink).

Summer recess gives Bundestag members pause for thought

If the emotional and sharp exchanges in the governing coalition and opposition over the 1970 Federal Election anything to go by, we are heading politically hot summer in spite of recess.

Many people may welcome the summer recess. We women have named the barren long enough to make a home for ourselves there. The position of women in our society has been shown by several thorough examinations and relevant worldwide examinations.

But there is still something missing - concrete proposals for emancipation.

Kindergartens? Nine to four school days? Those who believe that this is the correct way to gain equality for women are demanding nothing other than a re-organisation of our society to the detriment of our children.

Children would then be left to make themselves scarce and the responsibility for their development would not be affected by being away from the parental home all day - but these are exceptions. The key to equality is not to be found among children.

There may indeed be children whose development would not be affected by being away from the parental home all day - but these are exceptions. The key to equality is not to be found among children.

We are not yet well enough with democracy and parliamentary systems to afford the clashes normal in long-term democracies.

To this extent, both sides are plagues with a fire that could soon spread to the smoke of discontent in the wider monetary system.

Bundestag members should use summer recess to examine the differences that exist and must exist. Both sides have been able to state their self-confidence adequately.

Union parties in the latest Provincial assembly elections and the government's position in the success of the vote.

This resulted in a larger majority for Willy Brandt had been able to do for his election to Chancellor last year.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 June 1970)

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Equality for mothers in tomorrow's society

At present duties are clearly split. Fathers are responsible for the financial provision while mothers have to take care of the child.

That means that a man can carry out his duty as a father and continue to practise his chosen profession and still has the chance to develop his personality freely.

equally unsatisfactory courses. She can give up her job so that her child is not neglected. Or she keeps her job and takes into account that her child will not receive its full rights.

Or she chooses the third possibility - a part-time job. She is then faced with catching up on her household chores in the second half of the day, she is overworked and the child gets a raw deal.

On the other hand, our society's status quo also puts men at a disadvantage. The man alone bears the financial burden of maintaining his family. He cannot avoid the struggle for existence.

But the woman, as long as she has no more than two children, has the indubitably more pleasant part of the responsibility, that of family life.

Many women will feel quite happy in this role. And it is quite certain that most men want their share of duties to be no different.

But there remains the fact that men and women are not equally entitled in the normal family of today and the position of both of them in our society is at variance with Basic Law.

How then can the Basic Law be achieved without harming the child?

I would like to suggest a way that is, I know, extremely troublesome but it does lead directly to this aim. At the end of this course is my model family. The Millers, tomorrow's normal family.

The Millers married into a social order in which they both have to finance their joint household with equal contributions - the law obliges them to.

Both have to work and take care of the household together at night. So far, so good.

The Millers now have a child. And of course the Millers, our family of tomorrow, regard this child as their joint responsibility.

They can use their right of free choice and practice of 'progression' as well as their right to free development of their personality. That means that they can enjoy further education, they can travel, also receive office expenses, they can have one office, their constituency, and appropriate to them.

But in contrast to Ministers, State Secretaries receive their full pay as members of the Bundestag, though travelling expenses are paid only when they use the official car when they are entitled to their constituencies.

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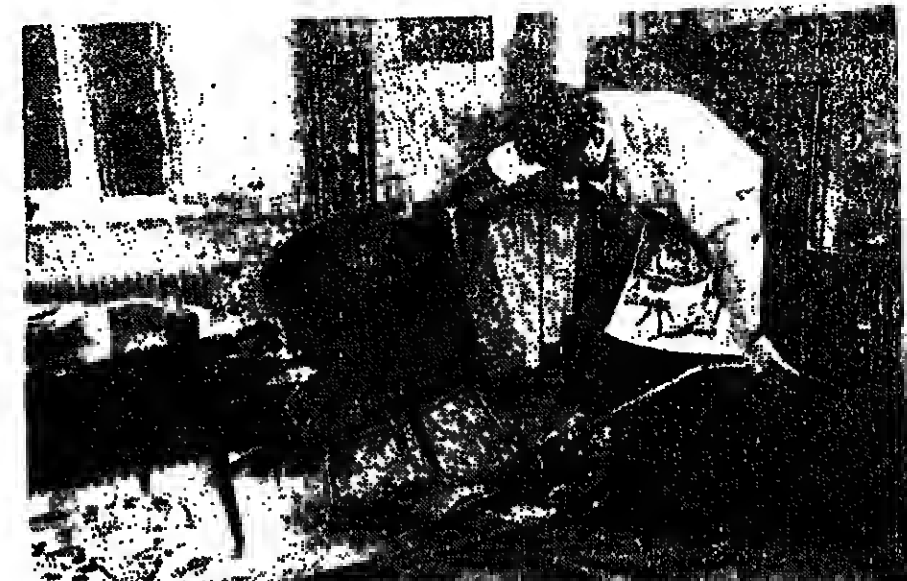
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Equal rights means equal burdens - father vacuuming the home! (Photo: Conit-Press)

Family legislation of their era obliges them to accept the financial maintenance and loving care of their child jointly and in equal part. To this end, they will apply for a shortened working day in the concerns where they have worked up to now.

They will in future only work half-days or for half the week and during their free time, arranged on a shift system, take care of the child and the home.

The child in this typical family of the future will be under the constant care of one of his parents from the day of his birth onwards.

Herr Müller is certainly not the only man in his firm who takes his role as father as seriously as his profession. His firm is obliged by law to provide a sufficient number of half-day or half-week posts for men and women.

Nobody will discriminate against Herr Müller because of his decision. His salary will not be reduced in proportion to the reduced number of working hours for which he will be placed at a disadvantage in competing for promotion with his full-time colleagues.

The law will oblige every employer to give all employees, male and female, equal pay and chances, whether the employee, complying with the new Family Law, shares in providing for the child with his partner or, after private agreement with his partner, wishes to maintain the family and work full-time.

After recovering from childbirth Frau Müller can take up her part-time position unencumbered by worry as she knows that her child is in the best of hands while she is out of the house. The Millers of the future will consider it quite natural that fathers too learn to change nappies.

And they do not doubt that there is hardly any profession with correct organization that needs employees in full-time attendance.

The Millers know that almost every job of work can be divided up between a team and done by several colleagues at once as happens now during holiday periods and cases of sickness.

The Millers have also seen that even politicians can get away for a time and be replaced by colleagues when they wish to take care of their children while their equally entitled partners practise their own professions.

All this is quite natural for the typical family of the future as they live in a society that has struggled along the laborious and troublesome way towards the goal of equality.

This is the way from the over-estimation of the professional consciousness to the self-evidence of the family consciousness. This involves its complete reorganization of the labour market, which is not possible by a Family Law that obliges both partners to tend and maintain their children and tolerates the exception where one partner works full-time while the other stays at home only as a private agreement. This is similar to the present situation where the man alone is responsible for upkeep and, the exception of both parents going out to work is recognised as a private decision.

Of course this new Family Law for the family of the future will also include single and divorced fathers and mothers who will have to maintain and take care of their children in equal part. We may therefore confidently assume that there will be much fewer illegitimate children and much fewer divorces than is now the case.

This description of tomorrow's normal family may provoke a storm of objections. But the objection that this reorganization of the labour market will place a heavy burden on our affluent society can be rejected immediately.

The present position of women in society does not comply with the basic right of equality in the face of the law. Equality before the law is a basic right for which people must decide even though the price is high.

My contribution to the discussion on emancipation is the model of a family in a society that supports the child. In this society the equality of men and women is measured on the attitude to the child.

The man does not consider professional success to be the aim of his life, but his rational place in the community. Every member of this community has equal latitude for the free development of his personality, whether man, woman or child.

Must this vision of tomorrow's Müller family remain Utopia?

Susanne Knauldt
(Münchner Merkur, 21 June 1970)

Eva Maria Maderich
(DIE WELT, 16 June 1970)

'Lebenshilfe' helps the mentally handicapped

At a press conference in Munich Lebenshilfe, an association to aid the mentally handicapped child, appealed to the regional assemblies and government offices to expand research into therapeutic education in the Federal Republic.

Professor Albert Goerres of Munich described the financial, personnel and accommodation situation for research into therapeutic education as miserable.

The number of mentally handicapped children in the Federal Republic is alarmingly high. Of every hundred new born children there are three whose mental development will not be as it should - the reason can often not be found.

While blind children (one in a thousand people in this country have not got the gift of sight) are well taken care of, there are not enough special arrangements for the mentally handicapped.

One of the main tasks of the Life Aid must be to inform the public that mentally handicapped children need patience and understanding.

Susanne Knauldt
(Münchner Merkur, 21 June 1970)

Eva Maria Maderich
(DIE WELT, 16 June 1970)

LITERATURE

High prices bid at Marburg manuscript auction

DIE WELT

Around 1,300 manuscripts, letters and notebooks written by famous Europeans of the past five centuries and with a total value of more than 800,000 Marks came under the hammer at the latest manuscript auction in Europe this year.

The auction got off to a lively start, held at the auction-rooms of J.A. Stargardt in Marburg. Some of the more valuable items went at four or even six times the value estimated in the catalogue.

The auctions got off to a lively start with musical notes by Mozart for four little-known minor works going to a German dealer for 56,000 Marks, despite an asking price of only 25,000 Marks!

A collection of letters written by the Danish philosopher Søren Kierkegaard fetched 43,000 Marks and a collection of sketches, poems and letters by Albert Einstein changed hands at 32,000 Marks. Bidding did not stop until the 30,000 level had been reached for an exchange of letters between Frederick the Great and his private chamberlain Michael Gabriel Freidersdorf.

The Kierkegaard, Einstein and Frederick the Great papers fetched the highest prices at the auction and went to a dealer in London, an American collector of manuscripts and a German collector.

A Michelangelo expenditure sheet, dating from 1528 and estimated to be worth 12,000 Marks, was bought by a dealer from London for 20,000.

This was the first time a Polish library had bought works at a Stargardt auction. The Chopin society in Warsaw added the draft of a Polish folksong arrangement by Frédéric Chopin to its collection for 9,400 Marks.

Several Federal Republic collectors of handwritten works proved to have more money to spend than expected. In many

cases they competed successfully against libraries and archives.

Private collectors secured for their collections a letter from Schiller to Gottfried Körner discussing his first meeting with Goethe, which went for 19,000 Marks, a letter from Beethoven to a carpenter which fetched 11,000 Marks (6,000 Marks more than expected), a collection of letters and postcards from Bela Bartók to

Marks, a collection of thirteen Hugo Wolf letters for 6,000 Marks and a handwritten letter from Frederick the Great to President Maupeou of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin which sent the bidding up to 2,800 Marks.

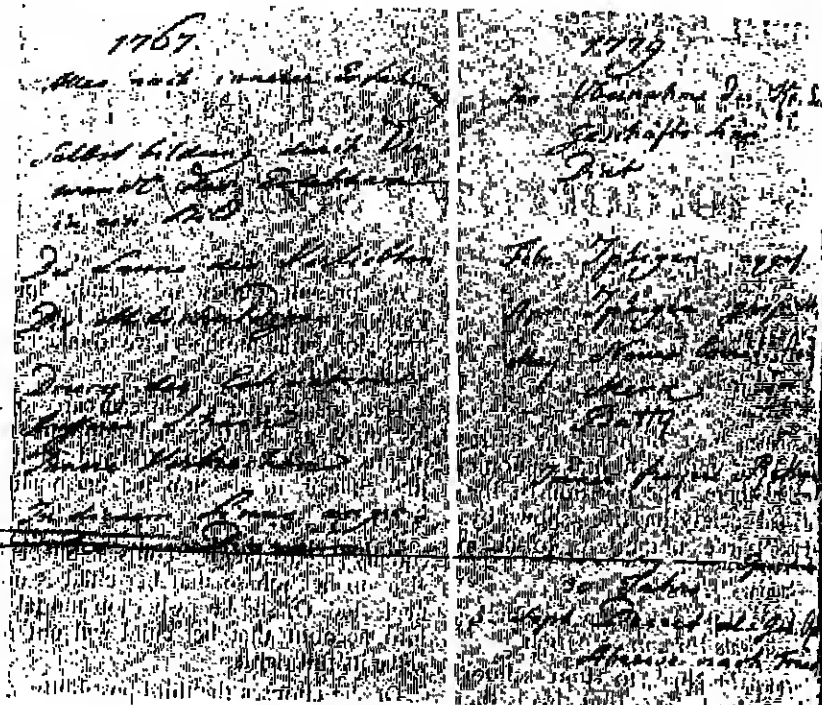
A collection of Marc Chagall letters written between 1923 and 1939 in Yiddish to the painter Henri Matisse in Haifa went to an Austrian collector for 3,000 Marks.

Two Bert Brecht letters to a girlfriend dating from 1918 and discussing his experiences while walking through a wood in Bavaria, estimated to be worth 3,000 Marks went to the Staats- und Stadtbibliothek in Augsburg, but not before the bidding had reached 19,000 Marks! An unknown, but determined bidder had pushed the price up to six times the estimated value.

Nine handwritten letters, manuscripts and sketches by Goethe, fetched in all more than 34,000 Marks. The spoils were divided between the Freie Deutsche Hochschule der Künste in Berlin, the Goethe Museum in Düsseldorf and the National Archives in Weimar.

The Hochschule paid a further 15,000 Marks for a collection of Clemens Brentano letters and postcards to his bosom friend Apollonia Diapenbrog, and another 7,400 Marks for Hugo von Hofmannsthal letters.

The German Literature archives in Marburg on the Neckar obtained the original manuscript for Hermann Hesse's novel *Gertud* for 3,700 Marks and a letter from Schiller to his friend, the Dresden author Ferdinand Faber, for 9,500 Marks.



A sheet from Goethe's biographical plan dating from 1808

Goethe manuscript sold for record price at Hamburg

An auction of manuscripts in Hamburg, the sensational sale of 460,000 Marks was paid for a biographical draft by Johann Wolfgang Goethe.

In the auctioneer Hauswedell's catalogue the manuscript — a preparatory draft for *Die Wahlverwandtschaften* — was listed only 60,000 Marks.

The purchaser from abroad, who remained anonymous, paid 460,000 Marks for the manuscript, a song by Maurice Ravel, 14,000 Marks for a complete score by Scriabin, notebook, and a piano work by Franz Schubert.

A German dealer paid 12,000 Marks for a Beethoven letter and 8,200 Marks for a Haydn letter.

Even modern-day politics is an interesting sphere for the collector of handwriting and autographs. One library paid 1,300 Marks for a letter from Konrad Adenauer to President Theodor Heuss.

One collector went up to 510 Marks for a set of thirty signed portrait postcards, including Barzely, Brandt, Wehmer and Zinn.

(DIE WELT, 15 June 1970)

Art exhibition at Munich gallery produces few surprises

This year an exhibition room for Pop art has been included in the summer art exhibition at Munich's Haus der Kunst.

It is not what could be called a particularly exciting collection, more "perverse" "colourful" and "modest". There is nothing left that could shock us nowadays.

And yet a good deal of imagination has to be used if any one of the artists is to be considered striking.

Violet-coloured, gigantic *Wüste* by Fritz Thumert, which he calls *Achigasthof*, a collection of entrails, which he created, Hans Jörg Voth calls *Ohne Titel* (Untitled) or the proper precise Sunday scenes executed by György Stéfán are no longer sufficient to excite or shock us.

Presumably the "litter" which has served for many years in the *Haus der Kunst* and received a fair degree of criticism, is determined to avoid any cross-examination.

Naturally there is as always a wide range of paintings and sculptures to be seen. These range from beautiful Mediterranean landscapes to a miniature red pig sign painted by Annalies Klopasch on a monochrome two metres square canvas. There are controlled collage and Surrealist dream pictures.

One hundred and seventeen artists have



put their work on show. Among them a few well-known names such as Günther Kieser, Horst Antes, and Klaus Kertész.

Ernst, Gailinger, Mac Leod, and the like.

As always the works of the older artists are on show — with Karl Schöten, Rottloff and Oskar Kokoschka, whose artistic presence felt. Otto Dix, Fritz Heckel, who died recently, and

It is striking how the colours of these old men, including Schöten, Dix, Heckel, have become light in tone and

The great ocean of pictures by artists who have arrived to a certain extent, lesser extent or not at all, gives way to a nineteen exhibition halls have been carefully negotiated to a certain extent, not uninteresting exhibition, which is a technical point of view is often

Whole walls are covered with pictures in colours so bright they look as if they might have been painted by a

Among these is the Peter Collingwood painting, which is a

Continued on page 7

THE ARTS

Jury of young people protests at this year's Prix Jeunesse

time to judge the television programmes and award a prize.

Half the forum was made up of young people from the Federal Republic while the other half were boys and girls picked by twelve European television companies.

They were given their own room with interpreters and they used it for almost endless discussions that lasted well into the night.

Disappointment and resignation predominated. 106 programmes were shown, 41 from countries taking part in the competition and the rest from elsewhere. But only half a dozen were worth discussing.

This is a poor result after seven years of various initiatives prompted by the Prix Jeunesse Foundation, a body backed by the Federal state of Bavaria, the city of Munich, Bavarian Broadcasting and a patron association which includes this country's second television service (ZDF).

Puppet and cartoon films dominated in the under-seven age range. Those from the Eastern bloc countries were particularly successful.

First experiments are being made with programmes for younger children from the age of three as planners are now beginning to realise that they cannot be away from the television screen.

The only example so far in the Federal Republic is *Physik* on Bavarian Broadcasting's study programme. This was shown hours concourse and did not fully convince.

Broadcasts for children aged seven to fifteen were in the next category. These include *Robbie*, a sci-fi educational series which sees the start of entertainment series with adventure and everyday life.

A CBS film from New York, in which a small child becomes attached to a tiny cat and their lives are threatened, was also good.

Category three, had been reclassified this year to include programmes to interest young people. A lot had been rejected from this category.

The disinterest of the young could not be expressed at the last competition in Munich where young people met producers for the first time.

The mutual reserve could not be broken. That, meeting in spite of a last-minute discussion which the producers had bought by the state of Bavaria.

Quite a few other unconventional pictures were shown, including a film by a young woman from Bavaria, which was a technical point of view is often

Whole walls are covered with pictures in colours so bright they look as if they might have been painted by a

Among these is the Peter Collingwood painting, which is a

Continued on page 7

Continued on page 7

Perhaps suggestions from the youth forum, such as the establishment of a workshop where young people can experiment with television, will be followed up on an international scale with the help of the Prix Jeunesse.

But it must not be forgotten in this enthusiasm that broadcasts for younger children are equally as important.

The Americans have recognised this, though later than countries of the Eastern Bloc. They gave a team of educationalists and television people two years' and several million dollars to produce a series for small children in which they can learn through play and come to understand the world.

Sesame Street ran in 142 episodes over the American non-commercial network. Commercial stations are now interested. One of the episodes was shown in Munich. For 58 minutes quick-fire wit, play, demonstrations of numbers, letters and concepts, music and all forms of film, puppets, cartoons, men and animals flickered across the screen.

Reactions were extreme, ranging from enthusiastic approval to basic rejection. As in every previous Prix Jeunesse, those attending openly expressed their surprise that programme directors and producers from this country found so little interest for the competition.

It was easy to see why the coordinator for children's and young people's programmes of this country's first television service (ARD) did not pop in even once, even though he has his office in the building where the Prix Jeunesse took place.

His choice of programmes for the ARD (each member station was allowed two broadcasts) and he was responsible for the final selection) shunned the whole service. There was no programme for the under-sevens. In Category II there was *Das kleine Vespertier* (The little night animal), a children's programme.

This and *Die 75 Minuten* (The 75 minutes) that every company was allowed to submit, ARD would have been represented by other broadcasts and the company's producers are still mulling the chance they had of bringing themselves into the international limelight.

(STURM UND DRANG, 15 July 1970)

Decreasing audiences

Audiences at theatres in the Federal Republic still continue to decrease. Last year alone there was a sharp drop in audience figures.

The President of the country's Stage Association announced this season that the last ten years had seen an annual decline of two per cent. Only the 1963-64 season proved an exception.

But this average statistical reduction should be regarded with caution, the Association said, as there were considerable local and regional differences.

It can be hoped that further discussions between producers and young people and prove of value to future programme planning.

There should be no more any budding

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Russians call Göttingen mecca of research film

NRZ Neue Rhein Zeitung

Since Göttingen became the mecca of the research film, scientists have been able to study even the most complicated natural and technological processes via the film screen.

Work on a film showing the development of a salamander embryo lasted eight years before the finished product was ready showing all stages from the cell to the newly-born animal.

Other films from the animal world did not take so long but were equally difficult to make.

The animals being observed and filmed were not to be hurt or disturbed in any way. It was not easy to coax a toad from his semi-dark hole to devour a beetle under lights that were four times as strong as the sun.

Films of this type belong to the "Encyclopaedia Cinematographica", a collection of some 1,700 works covering biology, ethnography, folklore and technology and stored in Göttingen at the Scientific Film Institute where most of them were made.

Institute Director Professor Götthard Wolf turned this into a research centre that expanded the filming of biological, technical and human processes into a scientific method. 150 new films are added every year.

Ninety people, including twenty scientific advisers work on scientific short films that attempt to reproduce forms of behaviour and development that cannot be seen by the naked eye.

To avoid false representations, the staff at Göttingen compare the finished product as far as possible with the natural, technical or everyday processes.

The aim is not documentation but the reproduction of many detailed processes that will help to provide a complete picture of this branch of science.

Films of the flight of hummingbirds or robins help scientists to draw conclusions useful for flight technology.

Doctors will be interested in films of viruses in a living cell, a film showing the movement of the lymph vessels or the exit of tentacles from the blood stream and other such films.

Entomologists will be grateful for the reproduction of the rituals of Indian tribes that have now died out.

Both life and collectionists will be able to consult the "mecca" in Göttingen for scientific films, "Göttingen" for scientific films, "Göttingen" for scientific films, "Göttingen" for scientific films.

These films will soon have great historical value as the advance of scientific research and the development of the film industry.

From the films made by the Institute, technologists can see how car bodies are built or how lifts work.

The Institute is a public benefit limited company, backed by the Federal states, and lends out its products free for teaching and research purposes.

The films produced in cooperation with scientific specialists and institutes are in international demand. Seventeen countries are linked with the Institute in scientific cooperation.

It is therefore little wonder that this unique Institute is highly valued, not only by the German Greenhills Report that calls the Göttingen Institute an invaluable scientific source, but also by a Russian delegation that described the research centre as the mecca of the research film.

(KLEIN NACHRICHTEN, 13 June 1970)

■ EDUCATION

American schools provide examples for our education

Much admirable work has been done in America simplifying learning and teaching methods so that greater effectiveness is achieved. These developments could well be introduced into the educational situation prevailing in the Federal Republic.

This at any rate was the impression of those taking part in a congress at Mannheim Trade School entitled "New ways to learn and teach - work done here and in America."

It seems as if our present situation resembles that of the United States in the fifties - we are afraid that others will overtake us.

And we are running the risk of making the same mistake as America - being over-eager in the field of education and hastening everything along without any coordination.

The few comprehensive schools existing at present in the Federal Republic are not able to discuss and develop their ideas jointly.

The two basic questions when developing a new school system are what learning aims are worth the pupil's time and how the teacher is to lead the pupil to this end.

These were also the main topics at the Mannheim congress, organised jointly by the American Consulate General in Stuttgart, the Institute of Educational Planning and Study Information in Stuttgart and Heidelberg's Schumann Society.

The learning aims both here and in America are in a state of transition, a concept the content of which is scarcely definable.

The second difficulty is that the child educated today is to grow up to be independent in a future that we do not know.

Doris Elbers, a qualified sociologist from the Max Planck Society's Institute of Educational Research in Berlin, said that the general idea in the United States had been the training of qualified persons for a predominantly technological future, the training of people for a productive society. The students then demanded greater humanisation in education.

In her lecture entitled "New Beginnings to the development of curricula in the United States", Doris Elbers described the educational chaos already mentioned that was, when all is said and done, caused only by financial and political interests.

Both universities and publishing houses had wanted to earn money and had flooded the country with teaching material.

The aim of education, even for example when overcoming social differences, is the stabilisation of the system, whether this is admitted or not.

The yardstick for the formulation of learning aims when overcoming social differences is the all-round levelling off to the standards of the middle-class.

If people in the United States have developed many good practical methods without any real theoretical basis, then the main stress here in the Federal Republic is placed on theory.

Helmuth Schwarz, replaced the indisposed Dr. Josef Mayer to give a short talk on the development of curricula in this country.

Schwarz, who is working on the Weinheim comprehensive school project, gave as the learning aim of a curriculum a series of behavioural factors that should make pupils secure and independent.

These learning aims are achieved by what are called learning sequences - these correspond to what we call subjects.

As we are now subject to continual changes in social conditions and scientific

development there should be a permanent revision of the learning aims.

Methods and teaching matter must be continually revised. Schwarz would like to see a commission in the Federal Republic that would be responsible for developing curricula and would be composed of scientists as well as the people directly affected: parents, teachers and pupils.

But how are teachers to cope with the present state of confusion? They do have to teach today.

In a lecture entitled "America's comprehensive schools on a new course", Professor Walter Hahn of the University of Utah said that was now team-teaching in the United States.

Schoolteachers of one subject teach like lecturers at university. Each teacher teaches in his special area and does not have to go through the whole syllabus time and time again.

Professor Walter Zifrennd sharply attacked the current system of teacher training here in a lecture entitled "New American projects in teacher training with reference to the democratisation of schools in the Federal Republic."

In his centre for new learning processes at Tübingen University, Professor Zifrennd is developing methods based which should free future teachers from what he called the intolerable and obscure reporting and critical methods used nowadays in teaching practice.

Televised recordings help the student control himself while a discussion group of students provide alternative proposals to the method used by the student.

The student then makes a second attempt and can control his progress on the television screen. The teacher of the future will thus be more self-critical, freer and, not least, better.

"Computers at school?", the final contribution from Ingaborg Assmann, envisaged a private lecturer for everybody. Every child can learn through a computer and the computer can test his abilities and discover the most appropriate methods to develop these.

Ingaborg Assmann said that facts on the part of the teachers that this would mean that their role was being made dispensable were unfounded. The teacher would have to provide the programme and intervene when pupils did not properly understand.

Brida Littlebrugh
(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 15 June 1970)

As a school subject, is becoming established in a class of opinions knows what will be left of it after this process of self-mutilation.

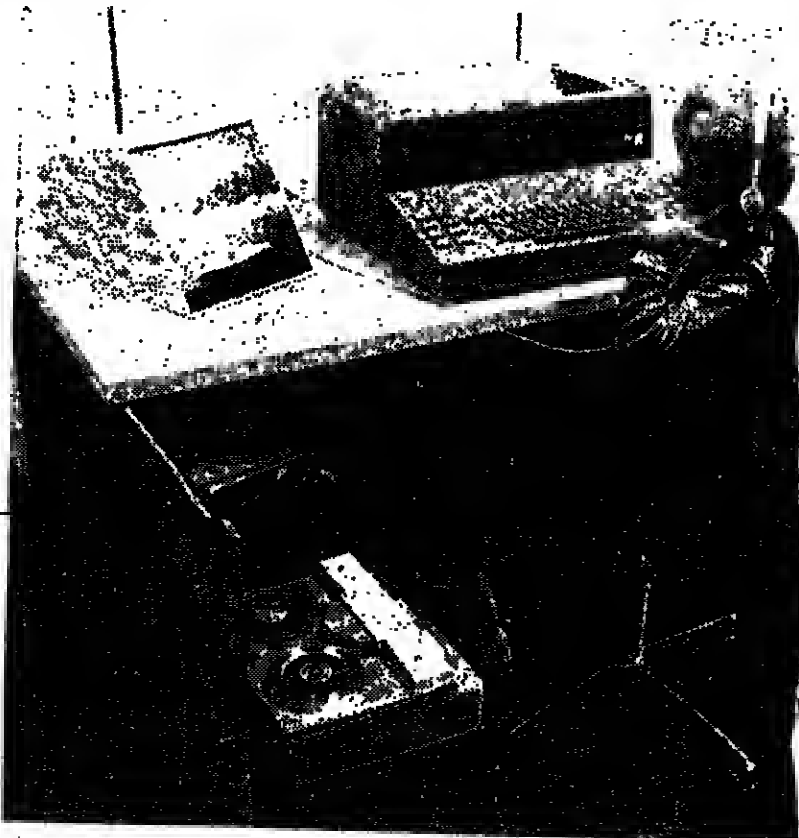
This fact, long known to alert people in this branch, was one point to come out of the ninth Art Education Conference held in the Festival Hall at Recklinghausen.

Four groups of art educationalists from the Federal Republic (Berlin, Munich, Düsseldorf and Westphalia) were invited as well as one from the German Democratic Republic.

The latter delegation did not appear and the invitation remained unanswered.

Before the actual date of the conference, the groups had spent a few days working with pupils. Results and findings from this work were then to be reported to the conference and then discussed by all delegates.

The Munich group proved extremely hostile to theory and tried to irritate those taking part in the discussion by casting paper bags.



Learning in 1980

What is the capital of Australia? Sven is learning geography. He is sitting at a computer terminal, equipped with the very latest in audio-visual aids. He is taking part in a programme of individual learning utilising a computer. The station is linked with a slide projector (left) and a tape recorder. The visual signals are also controlled by the computer. Sven therefore detects his own learning speed. He can repeat sections or ask his teacher for help. Computers will help pupils and adults to teach themselves.

Learn a foreign language

In future all people here will be able to speak one foreign language apart from their native German.

As adults have often forgotten their schoolboy or schoolgirl English, a widespread advertising campaign has been started by the Public Spirit Action to spur those who left school long ago to brush up on their languages during the holidays.

Professor Hans Leussink, the Federal Minister for Education and Science, announced that the Federal government would support this campaign and International Education Year with informational material.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 12 June 1970)

More politics in art teaching

"Less twaddle and more action" was the message they meant to convey with their disturbance.

The ideas of the Düsseldorf group sparked off violent controversy in the ensuing discussion. But the intention had been good.

The group gave a report on condition in what they called social homes with the help of film projectors, slide projectors and a tape recorder.

In a socially critical vein, those attending the conference were introduced to a man with a family of seven children. When told plainly by a woman that there were contraceptives available, he used all the "power" and "pancipation" of his Cologne accent to give vent to his displeasure concerning intellectuals.

Shortage of places at kindergartens

There were 15,644 kindergartens in the Federal Republic on 31 December 1968. Heinz Westphal, the public State Secretary in the Federal Ministry, told the Bundestag recently.

Speaking during Question Time, that official statistics showed that there were only 1,050,707 kindergartens up on their languages during the holidays.

He added that there were experienced some Federal states to prepare for olds for elementary school.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 12 June 1970)

■ MEDICINE

Mental diseases are still looked upon with fear and distrust

Else, a bank employee, can speak and write four languages. Her former employers valued her as an unusually capable woman. But 35-year-old Else has been looking for a new position for the last six months - without success.

A large banking concern in another town had already agreed to take her on, but then surprisingly rejected her. She discovered that Else had once been treated for some months at a psychiatric clinic.

As they objected to working with someone they considered mad they complained and the head of personnel had to yield to the greater pressure of the majority.

Else is not an isolated example - she is one of many. Professor Caspar Kulenkampf, director of the psychiatric clinic at Düsseldorf University, believes that the mentally ill need a lobby, interested public committees that will take on their problems.

Statistics reveal that one citizen in ten in this country undergoes psychiatric treatment at least once before reaching 65.

"This is only the tip of the iceberg," Professor Kulenkampf says. "There are many more people with an abnormal personality."

Public reaction

How does the general population react to the mentally sick - before, after, during treatment and generally?

Professor Stephan Wieser, director of the Municipal Nerv Clinic in Bremen, went to the bottom of the varying reactions and called his investigation, supported by sociologist Martin Jackel, "The image of the mentally sick - the stereotype as an instrument of social control".

Most people, on hearing the phrase "mentally sick", immediately think of extreme cases, patients whose very personalities have changed, those who have become aggressive or confused. These cases are rare in practice.

The Cummings man and wife team made an early investigation in this field which was all the more instructive because it failed.

In public relations work during the autumn and winter of 1951-52, the Cummings team tried to make the population of a small Canadian town take up an understanding attitude towards the mentally sick in their environment.

They believed that prejudice could be influenced by spreading information about the subject in question.

The gap between the normal population and the mentally sick was to be bridged by pointing out the basic similarity in the behaviour of the two categories.

A left-wing objection stated that "films" only made social problems acceptable.

A new art teachers' movement is being developed against planned teaching. For further investigations, we have to think communications researchers at the University of Illinois and the interpretation of J.C. Nuttall.

It was shown that people in the United States had an extremely negative picture of the mentally sick. They were described as "wild, crazy, dangerous, cold, unfeeling and ugly".

Representative survey in the United



States headed by S.A. Star brought the most varying results. Instead of facing the interviewees with the abstract term to pay due attention to everyday thinking.

Complaints were described and those being interviewed were asked whether they considered there was anything wrong with these persons, whether he might be mentally disturbed and whether his condition was serious or not.

Of the six complaints described, only the most extreme, that of a paranoid, was identified by the majority of those interviewed as a mental illness. Obviously people in the United States think of serious psychoses when the phrase "mental illness" crops up.

Professor Wieser used the findings of the American and Canadian surveys for his experiment in Bremen. He first analysed the type of rejection.

"The specific nature of the rejection of the mentally ill in this country seems to be its particularly over-all character. In contrast to discrimination of other unpopular minorities who are mainly refused the chance of taking up certain professions, courses of training or entry into society, the mentally sick in this country are faced with discrimination in nearly all spheres. Apart from their (severely disputed) right of biological preservation, they are refused all reciprocal social intercourse."

While the public demands that criminals make good the damage they cause or pay the penalty behind bars, there is practically no way out for the mentally ill. The spectre of their public danger is uppermost in the minds of those people who proudly point out that they have retained all five senses.

While the phenomenon of mental illness is often felt to be divine intervention among primitive communities and schizophrenics are promoted to medicine man, modern society considers psychic anomalies to be irksome complaints that must be put right in much the same way as a short circuit is mended. The majority of

the population is not prepared to consider the various types of mental complaint.

One quarter of those approached in the Bremen survey refused to answer. Once again a negative picture of the mentally ill was given, when people were asked their characteristics.

Even the small minority who described the mentally ill as "hardworking" meant worked like a machine.

Most of the interviewed said that the mentally ill were changeable, in comprehensible and insecure. When asked how they saw themselves, the people of Bremen said that they were more hardworking than talented, clever, strong or flexible.

When asked whether they would be cautious when with a person recently discharged from a mental hospital, 75 per cent also believed that those discharged would have a relapse.

Many of those interviewed believed that anyone who had once had psychiatric treatment should no longer take care of children. Living with people with a psychiatric history would cause trouble in the end, some of the interviewed said, as there would be arson or furniture would be smashed up.

"But if the wife of a discharged mental patient made a good impression on me I would let them a home," one houseowner said.

Would you let one marry your sister? Only if there was no danger of the disease being inherited.

Would you offer him a job? Only if he does not quarrel with his colleagues. The view that discharged mental patients should not be given a post of responsibility received moderate support.

None of those interviewed would give a former mental patient responsibility over others. Simple work as a packer or form in-bourer came into the question. The townsfolk of Bremen did not want to give former mental patients any important jobs.

The survey revealed finally that women are more inclined to suspect the mentally sick or former psychiatric patients than men.

This is probably because they immediately think of sexual crimes and child murders.

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Neurosis - the plague of modern life

In spite of all medical progress and the spread of information in today's society, sick people are still not tolerated in the hospital, they are rejected by employers if they cannot be productive for a period and social welfare home administrators.

Professor Albert Görres, a Munich doctor and psychologist, spoke against Dr. Jacob's sociological and psychological way of looking at the problem.

Professor Görres, a convinced Christian sees a deeper meaning in sickness. He says that our sick fellow-humans have an excellent chance to learn love and unselfishness. The sick can consider their condition to be a trial through which they can become better human beings. This view did not remain uncontested by his colleagues.

Affluence and the consumer society have bred a new man who wants to have something of life, they claimed. The mass society of today contains a passive and inactive basic attitude, that leads more and more to mental atrophy.

Josef Matusek, Stuttgart's Health Adviser, compared neuroses with the plague of the Late Middle Ages and twentieth century epidemics.

Sickness, welfare must therefore be made more human in practice. This means that psychosomatic medicine must become a fixed part of training and must be included in general sickness welfare.

On the other hand, the affluence in which we live is a fraud, doctors claimed, as it is paid with the neglect of schools, universities, hospitals, and old people's homes.

Everybody at the congress agreed on the demands to be made on politicians - more social justice, a more far-reaching welfare state and more money for health and education.

Professor Gerlach of Würzburg's neurological hospital said that causes of disease connected with the increase of population and further development of technology would be of special importance for the future.

Nobody believed in the forecast of some futurologists that disease could be wiped out by the year 2050.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 June 1970)

mentally sick more pronouncedly than single people. The reason is that married folk have more of value to defend than a person living alone. There is the security of their small group in general and the wellbeing of their offspring in particular.

Professor Wieser would like to see modern informational methods reduce this fear and mistrust. "Public relations work should show the population the reasons for their vague fears and thus reduce their prejudice."

Professor Wieser argues that insight into the connection between the insecurity embodied by the mentally sick and the person's own fears may help to damp down the tense relationship.

Golf Domseif
(CHRIST UND WELT, 12 June 1970)

Health Minister proposes abortion for rape cases

Käte Strobel, the Federal Health Minister, has said that she thinks that abortion should be allowed in cases of pregnancy resulting from rape.

In an interview published by an illustrated periodical appearing in Munich, Käte Strobel said that she hoped that the Bundestag would approve of abortions to be carried out after sexual crimes.

Most abortions in the Federal Republic were carried out not because of rape but because children were unwanted. In this case pregnancies should be prevented through modern contraceptive methods.

In this connection Käte Strobel said that she would be thankful when a pill to be taken after conception had been developed.

She added that the Youth Protection Law should be re-examined with an eye to possible reforms. The fact that children have children is a problem that must be overcome in this country.

But before giving young people access to contraceptive methods, everything must be done to inform children about the consequences of sexual relations by sexual education in the schools and home.

The Health Ministry is providing 2.8 million Marks this year for teaching children the facts of life. Käte Strobel said, adding that ten times as much would be desirable.

At the end of the interview, the Health Minister said the Federal government aimed to reduce the number of abortions by the spread of sexual education and contraceptive methods.

She did not want families to do without children, she said. "I am all for children who are wanted."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 June 1970)

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(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 June 1970)

THE ECONOMY

Three possibilities for future economic policies

DIE ZEIT

Question: if prices rise by x per cent what is the decrease in votes cast for the government parties? Nobody is able to answer this algebraic problem of why the Coalition did not achieve the results it had hoped for at the local elections in the Saar, Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia.

The SPD/FDP Coalition obviously viewed these elections as a plebiscite. Their conclusions must be that the general public is discontent with the *Ordnungspolitik* they pursue and the trends in prices since last autumn.

Only one thing is certain: the government's economic policies had a part to play in the losses it made.

In the middle of a period of prosperity people were suddenly scared there would be an economic crisis. People in this country are earning more and living better than ever before. And yet in the past few months they have not been content.

The steep plunge on this country's stock market and the sharp increase in interest rates has caused worry even among those who are not directly affected by the capital market.

Worries are also abroad that the SPD might be persuaded by its left flank to make drastic inroads into the economy.

hearts of the electorate is the price of goods in the shops. Are we still living in memory of those traumatic years of inflation in the twenties? Are people scared that their savings will become nil overnight as in 1923?

Some blame could be laid at the door of Karl Schiller, the Economic Affairs Minister, who has raved about the dangers of inflation with his hectic speeches on stabilisation during the election campaign.

be that as it may, a majority of people in this country are not prepared to pay higher prices, even though the rise in prices has been much less severe than in many other countries.

For us the rise of 3.8 per cent in the cost of living over the past year seems to be a national disaster, which we want to blame on Willy Brandt's government - for America, France and England such a slight increase would be welcome news!

The most important question is whether the government will continue to allow Karl Schiller to pursue an economic policy of wage-price control.

Karl Schiller, and Alex Möller, the Finance Minister, a yeasty increase in prices of less than two per cent.

Prices will rise more quickly, in fact much more quickly, even though it will be necessary to take the added step of gaining the support of trade unions to prevent a series of wage increases which would make the viability of manufacturing and their competitiveness on export markets more difficult. Revaluations which affect the competitiveness of our industry will have to be ruled out in this case.

Secondly, the government could decide to pursue the promise made by Economic Affairs Minister Schiller in the election campaign to restore price stability. Certainly before the elections no one was inclined to state the price of achieving this stability: actual growth, that is to say a growth in prosperity, would be cut. Taxes would have to be increased to limit people's purchasing power, the boom economy would have to be throttled back, the level of employment would be decreased to such an extent that unemployment might result.

Just how ineffectual the elixir of revaluation was has been proved in recent months. That does not mean that pursuing a policy of stability will avoid another alteration to parity. This is distinctly possible if increased prices abroad do not level out to the same degree as in this country.

Neither the SPD nor its coalition partner, the FDP, will find it easy to plump for either of these two courses of action. If they chose a policy of expansion they must take into account a possible increase in prices of more than four per cent. Their main hope, then, would be to indicate the electorate before the next general election.

The next session of the concerted action committee was scheduled for 24 June by the Economic Affairs Ministry, but was postponed to a later date at short notice.

Karl Schiller's group of economic intellectuals will not meet again until mid-July.

No, quiet is pressing for it to be held sooner and there seems to be a general lack of interest. This is amazing in the talks between economic forces seem to be the only practical means of achieving mutual agreement on a future economic policy that would cool off the boom without leading to a recession.

Certainly, the last two sessions of the concerted action committee seemed to bear out the views of those sceptics who regard from the start were not prepared to believe in the *Kollektive Vernunft* (collective reasonableness) of this committee.

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and election so that voters realised that despite price increases they were better off. This policy would mean throwing Karl Schiller overboard since he has come down firmly on the side of stable prices.

If Schiller receives support for his plans then schisms within the party are unavoidable. If taxes are increased it will not only be the opposition that accuses the government of breaking its word. Erhard's example of allowing the coinage to overflow before the 1965 election and then having to gather up what has spilt afterwards is a frightening prospect.

The trade unions are adamantly against any measures bidding the worker to come to the cash desk. The suggestion that tax vouchers should be issued is scarcely any when prices are rising. Added to this such a measure could not be passed before September and valuable time would have been lost in the interim.

Karl Schiller will want to take steps rapidly. He was more sceptical about his party's chances in the election than most other leading Social Democrats. He will read from the results confirmation that his warning was right, when he said that a Social Democrat-led government should fear nothing more than inflation.

There remains a third possibility: the government can decide to pursue its present policies even after the elections. There may be a lot more talk of stability but nothing will happen and doubts and uncertainties will remain. In the end, afraid of losing votes, the government will suddenly steer the course of stability. It will be too hectic and too late. The recession may have come even before it has had time to act.

This third course of action would be the worst. Nothing makes economists and voters more nervous than continued action without a recognisable or planful aim in mind. There are many examples to show that a government is pursuing the worst policy when it takes the easiest road - which often proves to be a dead-end.

Dieter Stille
(Frankfurter Allgemeine, 19 June 1970)

Has Schiller's 'collective reasonableness' any point?

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Massive increase in government expenditure

Government expenditure in 1970 predicted, will probably be the first time in the history of the Federal Republic more than 100,000 million Marks.

This prediction follows a trend of the Cabinet on 13 June at which the bases of budgeting policy were discussed on the possibilities of increasing expenditure.

The discussion centred on the need for an energetic programme of domestic investment, should be approximately 100,000 million Mark level.

In comparison to government expenditure for the current year which is estimated at 90,900 million Marks an increase of approximately 10 per cent.

The difference is even greater when considered that in 1970 as much as 15 million Marks was set aside as a reserve for economic adjustment measures and further 440 million Marks are at present frozen.

The actual increase in government spending is around the thirteen per cent. Compared with 1969 government expenditure for this year is up by 10 per cent.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine, 19 June 1970)

Drop in savings

National banks in the Federal Republic have checked their deposit accounts and stated recently that there are signs of a drop in savings.

The increase in deposits to savings accounts in the first quarter of 1970 was only 344 million Marks, a drop of 82 million Marks compared with the figures for the first quarter of 1969. This was in spite of the fact that most households are enjoying greater incomes.

This disappointing trend was put down to rising prices, which had led to higher expenditure on most household budgets.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine, 19 June 1970)

Three months' fuel supply for emergencies

In order to ensure that there is never a shortage of oil and paraffin for household and industrial use the government intends to introduce legislation that will provide for stockpiles of fuel to last for three months in case of emergency.

The Economic Affairs Ministry announced recently that there were facilities for storing twelve million tons of crude oil at underground sites in the north of the Federal Republic.

In this country as in every country of the world there is a continually increasing demand for fuel and oil.

Certainly, the matter of ensuring that supplies never run low is not confined to the Federal Republic alone.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 16 June 1970)

BUSINESS

Optimism at the Achema trade fair in Frankfurt

Over a long term the prospects for all branches and spheres of machine construction and electronics, which deliver investment goods to the chemicals industry are very favourable.

The chemical industry has long-term plans for strengthening its position among the most powerful and important sectors of industry stretching as far into the future as the year 2000.

making extensive investments, it is considering every factor that could speed up production, it is trying to cope with the problem of supersaturated plant, it is heeding the call for constant research and development projects, endlessly trying to produce exciting new chemical products and introducing automation wherever possible.

Optimism is in the air for representatives of more than 2,000 firms in this country for 'extension' or 'branch' expansion, measuring and regulating equipment, pumps, compressors and all stages of manufacture, as well as optics and refined equipment.

These experts who supply their wares to the chemical industry meet every three years at Achema - a conference for the manufacturers of equipment required by the chemical industry. The meetings are held in Frankfurt.

The turnover of concerns supplying to the chemical industry in the Federal Republic can only be expressed accurately in two cases.

The working committee for the construction of large-scale plant in the Society of Federal Republic Machinery Constructors (VdMa), comprising several engineering and plant construction firms, had in 1969 an overall turnover of 4,300 million Marks. Of this 1,800 million Marks went on the construction of plant for the chemical industry.

The Society of Technical Apparatus Constructors, in the VdMa, achieved a turnover of 1,450 million Marks last year of which 720 million Marks went on chemical plant.

It is difficult to work out figures for turnover in the delivery of plant since different pieces of equipment come from different sectors of industry.

In both groups trade with other countries has an important role to play. In the construction of extensive chemical plant over fifty per cent of the turnover came from foreign orders.

Companies manufacturing apparatus for the chemicals industry exported articles to the value of 763 million Marks in 1969 of which 374 million Marks came from exported items.

Plans are being prepared for further expansion in this sphere of industry, but certain problems must be borne in mind. In companies specialising in the construction of extensive plant these problems are mainly to do with financing.

(DIE WELT, 18 June 1970)

A new branch of the rental business is expanding at such a rate that it is threatening to put the previous 'rental set' business in the shade.

Television sets of every kind can be hired in the Federal Republic.

In Munich in 1967 a subsidiary of the European television rental service succeeded in offering prices for rental that compared favourably with 'installments of hire-purchase sets'.

So successful was this service that they have been able to open a further seven branches in this country in the interim.

Further branch offices will be opened before the end of the year in Berlin, Hamburg, Mannheim and Stuttgart. By 1971 it is planned to have over thirty branches in operation, with at least one in every major town and city in the Federal Republic.

The optimism of the television rental company is borne out by business data already on hand and the experience of several such firms in other countries.

In the three years since this company was set up its turnover has gone from nil to 2.5 million Marks. At present it has over 10,000 customers renting sets and the turnover should double this year.

Colour television's rapid march of progress has of course boosted the rental side of TV. Of the total number of rented sets before Easter this year only 25 per cent were colour. New contracts since Easter have shown that the colour percentage is already up to fifty.

High prices for colour sets, the expense of getting them repaired and the high costs of obtaining spare parts are given as



The Achema trade fair in Frankfurt organised by the chemicals industry

(Photo: dpa)

Pharmaceutical production and turnover soars

Pharmaceuticals in this country have reached a record level of production for the year 1969. Products manufactured by the pharmaceutical industry in 1969 were worth 5,600 million Marks, an increase of 10.3 per cent on the previous year.

The Pharmaceuticals Industrial Union attributed the increase of seven per cent in domestic sales to the increase in the population of this country and to the increase in the number of old age pensioners who are the best customers for drugs. Price increases also accounted for some of the extra turnover.

In 1969, exports of pharmaceutical products stood at 2,000 million Marks. Demand from abroad was up by sixteen per cent on 1968.

This means that the Federal Republic maintained its claim to be the biggest exporter of pharmaceuticals in the world.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 June 1970)

Bathroom of the future exhibition at Essen

Bathing will be a magnificent time for people in this country in future even when they bath in their own tub at home. The trend is towards greater comfort in the bathroom. Experts in the association of plumbers and heating engineers are making comparisons between the bathroom of the future in this country and the bathing consciousness that was a part of ancient Rome.

Just how much an attractive and comfortable bathroom is part of the design for modern living is shown at the association's exhibition in Essen.

One exhibit on show is a gold-plated washbasin with gilt taps and towel-rail - obviously not the kind of setting many can afford for their daily exercises in personal hygiene.

Plastics are being used extensively in the present-day bathroom and many attachments for the modern 'ablutions' are available for immediate delivery in plastic.

There are now coverings for the bottom of baths, push-button taps, easy-to-use mixing attachments for hot and cold running water and above all heating attachments for a good hot shower or bath.

Exhibitors in Essen are convinced that we need more colourful bathrooms.

A similar exhibition two years ago in Essen attracted around 30,000 experts in the bathroom-fitting business and do-it-yourself enthusiasts who wanted to brighten up their washroom.

Experts in the association estimate that in the course of the next few years around five million old buildings will need to have their bathrooms refitted.

Modern bathroom fittings should abolish all the old evils, such as gurgling waterpipes. Architects today have been ordered to ensure that all new bath fittings are splash-free. From 1 January it will be law that midnight baths should not cause any disturbance to neighbours.

(NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG, 1 June 1970)

Telev viewers flock to rent a set organisations

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High prices for colour sets, the expense of getting them repaired and the high costs of obtaining spare parts are given as

the main reason for the popularity of rented colour sets.

The price of a rental TV includes a speedy repair service by expert technicians in the event of a breakdown. This is the biggest selling point for the rental men.

Certainly the British have been quick to cotton on to the advantages of renting a set - eighty per cent of television sets in Britain do not own their own receiver.

Another great advantage of renting a set is that one can graduate from small sets to large, from black and white to colour and from an outdated model to the latest on the market at very short notice and with the minimum of expense.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 June 1970)

■ AUTOMOBILES

Motor industry conference to discuss technological progress

The Motor Industry Association may first and foremost have its members' interests in mind but it does try to be as objective as possible.

In order to forge links between automotive and other specialists and media men a conference is held every other year between motor shows. This year the topic was technological progress, one of the pillars of increasing industrial prosperity.

Following words of welcome by Dr. Brün, the association's president, the two days each began with a major paper on economic topics.

The one, given by Professor Ott, was entitled "Economic Growth and Technological Progress," the other, delivered by Professor Seidenfus, dealt with "The Influence of the Motor-Car on the Development of Productivity in the Transport Sector."

Without going into details of what were at times extremely complex theoretical considerations it can be noted that technological progress in motor vehicle construction between 1952 and 1965 has, as a result of capital expenditure, invariably been labour-saving.

Production growth is, according to the calculations of Professor Ott, forty per cent attributable to technological progress. At the same time labour productivity increased by almost seventy per cent.

An extraordinarily practical and instructive contribution towards debate was made by Herr Hartwich, a Volkswagen engineer, who dealt with "Modern Manufacturing Methods."

At Volkswagen works in this country roughly 105,000 wage-earners are directly or indirectly involved in manufacture. With 7,500 vehicles a day rolling off the assembly-line it thus takes fourteen men to assemble one car.

As there is virtually full employment ways of improving this factor must be found. The same number of employees must manufacture more vehicles.

There is an unmistakable trend towards even better-trained, skilled men. Basic training is only the right of entry to the on-line manufacturing process. This is

improved 'black box' developed

A new flight data recording system considerably better than existing models recently underwent successful trials in a Federal Republic Starfighter jet. Domier, who developed the system in conjunction with Leigh Instruments of Canada, disclosed in Munich that in a simulated Starfighter crash over a training air base the Leado 200 system was jettisoned and found undamaged.

(DIE WELT, 15 June 1970)

Power requirements forecast

If power requirements continue to double every decade they will by the year 2000 have reached the astronomical level of 1,700,000,000,000 (one billion seven hundred thousand million) kilowatt hours.

This not improbable estimate has been made by Professor Schäfer, scientific director of the power industry research centre and head of the department of power and power station technology at Munich University of Technology.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 13 June 1970)

why most top men on the manufacturing side work their way to the top on the basis of experience within the one firm.

The knowledge capacity of staff will thus probably be the bottleneck of the future.

In order to provide people who work on the job with a workplace that is as pleasant and free from accident hazards as possible a compromise solution combining the humanly technological and economic best must be found.

At Volkswagen the covered manufacturing area extends over 2.4 million square yards (1.8 million square metres). It contains 32,000 machine tools worth 1,400 million Marks new.

When sums of this kind are involved manufacturing costs must be relatively satisfactory. Technical and commercial staff have no alternative but to think in terms of economics.

At Wolfsburg an item of equipment is expected to have saved what it cost to buy in between one and four years. At the same time there can be no ideal solution in manufacturing techniques.

What is up-to-the-minute now will probably be outmoded in a few years' time. Once upon a time a turner's lathe had to be set by an operator. The latest innovation is computerised machine tools automatically set by means of numbered programmes.

They cost twice as much as a conventional unit but in the long run are cheaper because they are more economic.

It is also interesting to note that a "beetle body" must be welded in 2,000 points. At one time sixty bodies per shift were fitted by hand on an assembly rack and welded together with the aid of spot-welding apparatus.

On the car body transfer lines now in use 1,800 bodies per shift are assembled. Three "main" sections - front, rear and roof - are preassembled. It takes only six men to weld them together.

With the number of vehicles produced per day at its present level this improvement alone results in a saving of 500 men.

In order to increase automotive safety in traffic that is continually dense and to relieve the burden on the driver by simplifying the handling of the vehicle electronics will in future play an important part in the motor-car.

Electronic processes have the advantage of being able swiftly and safely to register and evaluate any number of measurements and readings. Above all, electronic components have grown less expensive, so that electronics is likely to prove an economic proposition in the near future.

The first electronic function that is likely to be introduced is automatic headlight dimming. This will be the first step towards automatic control of the distribution.

Intensive efforts are also being made to simplify servicing diagnoses by means of electronic process computers. Much time is also being devoted to work on electronic braking control, anti-lock, a genuine contribution to vehicle safety that is definitely on its way.

Electronic control of automatic transmission is equally interesting and is particularly important in the commercial vehicle sector.

It is quite likely that car air conditioning by means of a combined heating, ventilation and humidification system will soon be electronically controlled and automated.

Electronic ignition and electronic fuel injection are already run-of-the-mill. Fully automatic traffic control on through roads is not, as yet, but may well

be not only feasible but practicable at some future date.

Dr Breken, director of the association, dealt in detail with the complexities of automotive design and roadworthiness. Despite gloomy forecasts the motor-car has yet to be displaced by other means of transport. In the United States 95 per cent of all mileage driven is covered by private car.

There will be 200 million motor vehicles in the United States at the end of the century, twice as many as at present. This means that the motor-car, a symbol of individualism, will remain the backbone of mass transport.

Categorisation of safety factors is aided by the subdivision made by Daimler-Benz into active and passive safety. In 1962 Bärenyl attempted to classify ways and means of alleviating the consequences of traffic accidents for drivers and passengers by means of twelve subdivisions and 45 constructional factors. Yet an up-to-date guide for legislators, designers, test engineers and consumers is still not available.

In 1969 the motor industry in this country invested 1,300 million Marks in research and development in all sectors. It is assumed that about 650 million was spent on safety work.

Attempts are still being made to construct a model incorporating all known safety measures. General Motors and Ford have undertaken to unveil an American safety model weighing about two tons (united by the end of next year).

The Americans have promised to make their own development work available if European manufacturers construct a safety model of their own weighing about half this amount. In return, talks have been conducted but as yet decisions have not been taken.

According to Dr Breken's statistics only about two per cent of all traffic accidents are due to faulty car design. In 88 cases out of 100 the fault is human and this is a margin of error which little can be done.

In the opinion of Professor Göglers of Heidelberg 3,500 road deaths and an appropriately large number of grave and minor injuries could be avoided every year if only motorists would use all the safety measures at present available, particularly seat belts. Unfortunately there is no comprehensive accident research in

this country so no meaningful evaluation of statistics can be put at the disposal of interested parties. In order to coordinate work on the problems indicated a speaker concluded with the following catalogue of demands: - compilation of a list of safety measures for car interiors and exteriors, in order of importance; intensification of road-building on basis of the latest knowledge - large road safety education with a consequent appeal to drivers' common sense; intensification of research into the causes of accidents.

The interesting remarks made by Professor Seidenfus of Münster can be limited as an appeal for productivity in transport policies.

Soberly rating the motor-car as a most interesting paper that was presented in detail for space reasons.

Let it merely be noted that according to his figures productivity in the motor industry in this country increased between 1952 and 1970. This represents an annual increase of 9.4 per cent.

Over the same period the capital invested in each workplace in the motor industry increased from 14,600 to 53,000 Marks. The same speaker proved a skilful spokesman of a problem discussion on "Automobile in Transport Systems of the Day and Tomorrow." In summary he stated that although motor traffic is termed the curse of the twentieth century closer examination reveals that the private car has brought far more benefits than it does of present.

The final paper on "The Importance of the Motor Industry for Economic Growth," delivered by Herr Dieckmann, concluded that the task of coping with modern industry involved new and different targets.

The motor industry plays a key role in developing systems and solutions on satisfaction of individual transport requirements. Considerable intensification of research and development are necessary to transform theoretical insights into marketable solutions.

Growth-oriented investment are thus needed to utilise existing know-how to the full and open up new ones.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 15 June 1970)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Re-entry from space simulated in windtunnel tests

The speeds at which the projectiles must function range from twenty times the speed of sound in the upper layers of thin gas to two hundred miles an hour or so at low altitudes.

The tiny models can, of course, only be mounted rigidly or on a single axis in the wind tunnels but they are fairly dotted with pressure and temperature gauges so point on their surface.

In order to determine the lift with flaps fixed at various angles the lightweight models are attached to sensitive scales in the gas stream.

Last but not least the gas currents can be rendered visible, by means of gas discharges, for instance. If an electric current is positioned between the metal models and the walls of the wind tunnel the thin gas lights up, rather like the light in neon tubes.

As the colour depends on gas density and ranges from brilliant red to pale violet the course of currents near the model can be determined exactly.

Research scientists from Göttingen and Bremen even showed a brand new colour film in which changes in current due to variations in flap inclination could be seen.

Work of this kind provides details of where the current comes into contact with the surface of the model, where it parts company with it, where whirlwinds occur and where compression impact occurs.

Michael Globig
(DIE WELT, 12 June 1970)

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■ TECHNOLOGY

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